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Vol. 11, No. 4

JUNE : 1957 : JUNIE

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†A. C. G. LLOYD, LIBRARIAN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY,
1909-38

We regret to announce the death on 13 April 1957, at his house in Kenilworth, Cape, of Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, Secretary and Librarian of the South African Public Library from 1909 until his retirement in 1938.

Alan Charles Gore Lloyd was born at Ricking Hall Superior, near Diss, Suffolk, on 5 September 1879. The son of an Anglican clergyman who later became Rector of the Norfolk parish of Bramerton, he was educated at St. John's School, Leatherhead and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his History Tripos Part II in June 1901, and subsequently his B.A. degree. After working for a while in the University Library at Cambridge under Francis Jenkinson he decided to join the Cape civil service, and arrived here in 1903, being appointed initially as a magistrate's clerk at Dordrecht (Wodehouse) and then at Somerset East. In 1906 he was transferred to the Resident Magistracy at Cape Town. It was here that (as he related in an article contributed to this *Bulletin* in 1951¹) he was chosen to serve as a private secretary to John Xavier Merriman, who had just taken office as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. In this capacity he took part behind the scenes in some of the events that led up to the National Convention of 1909.

During his spell of duty in Cape Town Mr. Lloyd had soon found his way to the South African Library, which was then in the care of Mr. F. S. Lewis, a former member of the Bodleian Library staff. He had asked and been granted permission to browse among the *rara* in the Grey Collection, which had been left practically untouched since the resignation of its last curator, Theophilus Hahn, in 1883. In December, 1908 the librarianship fell vacant through the death of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lloyd applied for the post, and was appointed on 6 April 1909, at the salary of £400 p.a. He held this post until his retirement twenty-nine years later.

When Mr. Lloyd took over the Library it consisted of the original old main building, which was erected by the military with convict labour and had been first opened to the public in 1860. In 1897 the South African Museum, which had shared the premises for nearly forty years, had moved up the Gardens

¹ "Some memories of a private secretary" (*Q.B.S.A.L.*, 6(2), 43-49, Dec. 1951).

to its present building; but even so, space was at a premium, the basement floors were crowded with unbound periodicals, and the entire library needed re-cataloguing and re-classifying. During his term of office Mr. Lloyd tackled the subject-cataloguing of this considerable mass of material almost single-handed, organized the periodical holdings (including some long and valuable sets), and with slender financial resources built up the *Africana Collections* which are today one of the Library's greatest assets. In 1923 he established a small bindery, and with the help of Mr. B. W. Coleman, formerly of Bishopsgate Institute, he succeeded in overtaking many years' arrears of work and shelving the great majority of the Library's serial holdings before he retired in 1938.

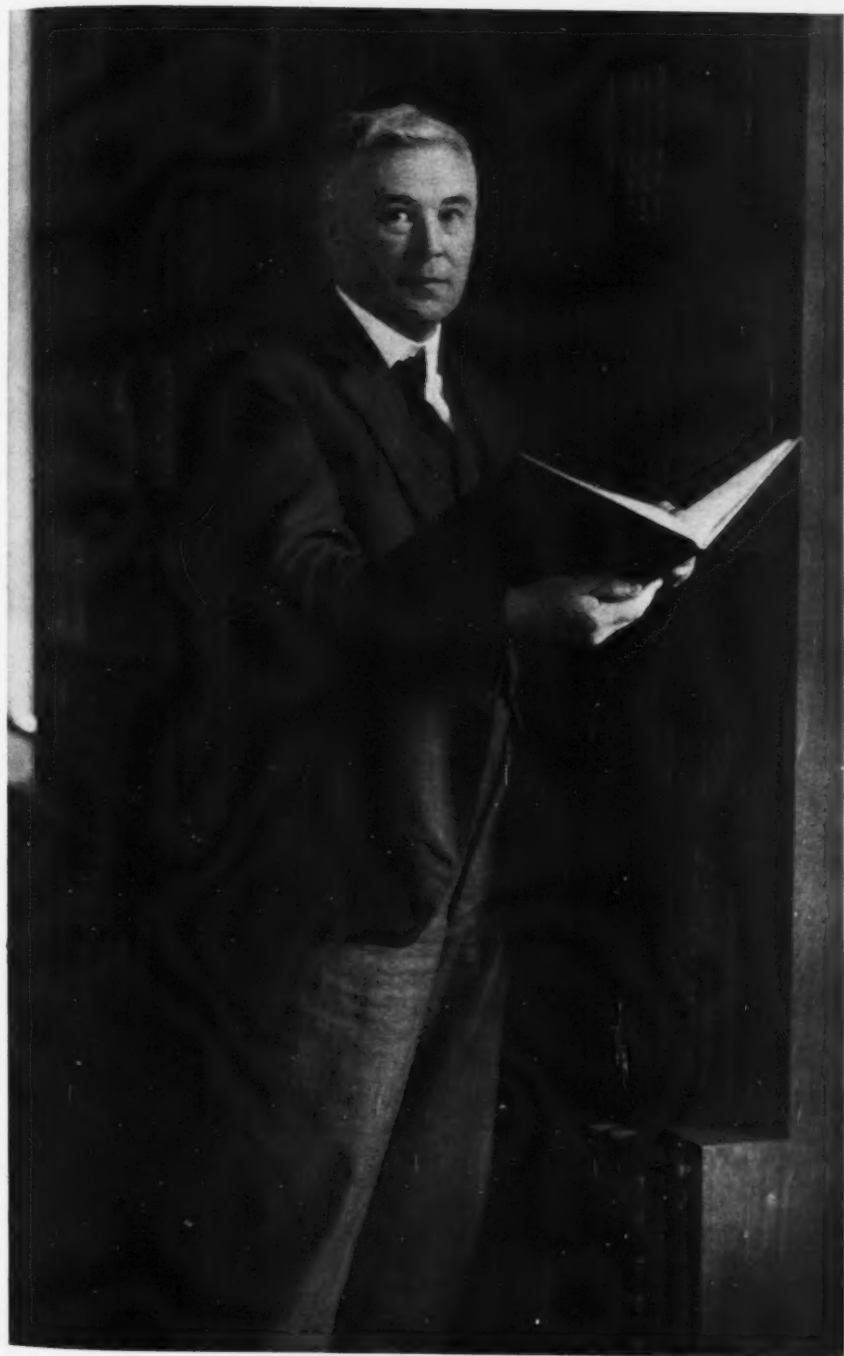
The bookstock he inherited ranged from three-volume Victorian novels to rare manuscripts and incunabula, already overflowing the available accommodation. At the conclusion of World War I, Mr. Lloyd set out to collect sufficient public funds to enable the three-storey hexagonal Central Reading Room to be built, with its capacious basements (now full to capacity); he himself acted as Clerk of Works in order to reduce the expenses. In 1927, as related elsewhere in this *Bulletin*,² he was active in persuading Sir Abe Bailey to purchase the Library of Charles Aken Fairbridge, which at that time was in danger of being lost to the country, to present it to the nation, and to put up the funds for the Fairbridge Wing, facing Government Avenue.

Similarly it was largely through his friendship with men like John X. Merriman (a Trustee of the Library for many years) that the Library was able to acquire, in the course of time, such outstanding material as the latter's private and political papers—a treasure-trove for historical research; the papers of J. H. Hofmeyr ("Onze Jan") and Sir James Rose-Innes, and of Sir Graham Bower; and Sir Thomas Muir's extensive and valuable collection of pure mathematical periodicals. Mr. Lloyd was also instrumental in obtaining for the Library the unique collection of South African bound newspapers which was transferred from the former Colonial Office at the Cape just after Union.

He was essentially a bookman, widely read and with a practical knowledge of the book market which stood him in good stead in obtaining for the Library many works which are today to be acquired only at prohibitive prices. Thus he was buying "Africana" long before the cult of Africana-buying began, and became one of the best-informed authorities on this subject in the country, and a pioneer in the field of early Cape printing.³ But he was not only an acquirer of material. He made an invaluable contribution to the

² A. M. Lewin Robinson, "Charles Aken Fairbridge and his Library, II" (*Q.B.S.A.L.*, 9(3), 74-93, March 1955).

³ See the list of publications below.



MR. A. C. G. LLOYD
Secretary and Librarian, 1909—1938.

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⁴ Inter
1937, p.20

systematic organization of the printed resources of the country with his List of serial publications, which began as a check-list of periodicals available in the libraries of the Cape Peninsula (1912) and grew in the course of time into a Union list of serial publications in all the major libraries of the Union.

Indeed, as Librarian of the oldest institution of its kind in South Africa, from which many younger libraries had sprung, he was keenly aware of the part it should play in the national library economy. In 1928 great impetus was given to the South African library movement by the visit of two Carnegie Commissioners, and when, as the result of the recommendations of a conference on national library policy held in Bloemfontein, it was decided to establish a Union-wide South African Library Association, Mr. Lloyd became its first President, and served in that capacity from 1930 until 1936. When, in 1936, an Inter-departmental Committee was appointed to investigate the state of the libraries in the Union, he served as the Cape representative, and shared the responsibility for the Report, which is one of the landmarks in South African library history. From that Report it is clear that Mr. Lloyd had a firm conception of the part the South African Library should play as pre-eminently "the Reference Library of the Union and the recognized repository of its literary treasures."⁴

Apart from his work for the Library, Mr. Lloyd will undoubtedly be remembered best for the part he took in the founding of the Van Riebeeck Society for the publication of documents of South African historical interest. This episode is referred to below in a note contributed by Dr. W. J. de Kock. Mr. Lloyd was subsequently made a life member of the Society in recognition of his services, and the Librarian of the South African Library has since been an *ex officio* member of its Council. Mr. Lloyd was also a part-time lecturer in economic history at the University of Cape Town, a member of its Library Committee, a member of the Union Archives Commission, and a foundation member of the Jagger Bequest.

In person Mr. Lloyd shared some of the qualities of the notable Cape characters he knew in the days before Union and above all, those of his friend and mentor, J. X. Merriman. Both had a reputation for trenchant conversation and the racy anecdote; both had strong likes and dislikes which they did not attempt to conceal. An occasional sharpness of tongue was for both men an expression of impatience at the lowering of their own high standards of professional integrity. As for Mr. Lloyd, his generosity and encouragement to the members of the staff he trained, is perhaps less known but well deserving of mention here.

In 1938 Mr. Lloyd retired from the librarianship to take over the management of an uncle's estate at Polstead Hall, on the borders of Essex and

⁴ Inter-departmental committee on the libraries of the Union of South Africa. *Report*, 1937, p.20.

Suffolk. The second World War broke out soon afterwards, and he was caught up in home defence measures and voluntary committee work of many kinds, notably for county archives. After the War he decided to return to the Cape, where he lived in retirement at Kenilworth until his death last April. He leaves a widow and one son.

Mr. Lloyd wrote comparatively little, but the list of his publications given below (which is not exhaustive) gives a fair indication of the breadth of his interests and of his reading.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- 1910 "Book collections in South Africa. I. The Grey Collection (*The Bulletin: quarterly journal of the S.A. Home-reading Union*, n.s. 4, 215-18, April 1910).
 "The first product of the printing press in South Africa" (*South African Bookman*, 1, 36-37, August 1910).
 "The treasures of the South African Public Library" (*Cape Times Annual*, 1910, pp. 14-15, 1910). *illus.*
- 1911 "South Africa in literature: a great bibliography [by Mendelssohn]" (*South African Bookman*, 2, 72-76, January 1911).
 "Some notes on South African literary history" (*South African Bookman*, 3, 165-67, June 1911).
 "Some secrets of South African literature" (*South African Bookman*, 4, 237-41, December 1911). Reprinted from the *Cape Times*.
- 1912 "The tragedy of Captain Cross" (*The State*, 7(6), 530-32, June 1912).
Catalogue of serial publications possessed by the Geological Commission of the Cape Colony, The Royal Observatory, South African Association for Advancement of Science, South African Museum and South African Public Library . . . Cape Town, the Library, 1912.
- 1913 *The Library, Cape Town*. Cape Town, Cape Peninsula Publicity Association, [1913]. [ii], 16p. *illus.* (Bulletin no. 58).
- 1914 "The birth of printing in South Africa" (*The Library*, 3rd. series, 5: 31-43, January 1914). Reprinted in *South African Libraries*, 1: 11-18, July 1933).
- 1917 *Cape Peninsula list of serials: . . . catalogue of publications available for consultation in the libraries . . . [of the Peninsula]*. 2nd. ed. Cape Town, for the Trustees of the S.A. Public Library, 1917. [iv], 95, [4]p.
- Pallandt, Baron A. van. *General remarks on the Cape of Good Hope, 1803* (ed. by A. C. G. L. and C. Graham Botha). Cape Town, for the South African Public Library, 1917.

- 1918 *Annals of the South African Public Library, 1818-1918*. In *Annual Report of the Trustees of the S.A. Public Library for 1917*. Cape Town, the Library, 1918.
- 1919 "Celebrated Cape trials: Laurence Halloran for criminal libel; Carel A. van der Merwe for murder; Letterstedt v Morgan & others" (*S.A. Law Journal*, 36: 17-25, 141-48, 237-44, 1919).
- 1920 "Celebrated Cape trials: William Thompson & Archibald McMillan for murder" (*S.A. Law Journal*, 37: 34-40, 1920).
 "Duelling at the Cape" (*S.A. Law Journal*, 37: 258-65, 1920). Re-printed in *Quarterly Bulletin of the S.A. Library*, 5 (2), 39-45, December 1950).
- 1921 "Celebrated Cape trials: Rex v Christian Philip Zinn for falsification & plagium" (*S.A. Law Journal*, 38: 398-404, 1921).
List of the serial publications available for consultation in the libraries and scientific institutions of the Union of South Africa. Cape Town. S.A. Public Library, 1921. vi,153p.
- 1924 Barnard, Lady Anne. *South Africa a century ago [1797-1801]* . . . with an introduction by A.C.G.L. . . . Cape Town, Miller, [1924]. xxix,231p.
- 1927 *List of the serial publications . . . of the Union of South Africa*. New and revised edition. Cape Town, 1927. iv,259p.
- 1934 (Presidential address at 1st triennial general meeting of the S.A. Library Association, Johannesburg, 25 September 1933) (*South African Libraries*, 2(1), 5-9, July 1934).
- 1936 *Cambridge History of the British Empire*: volume VIII: South Africa, Rhodesia & the Protectorates. Cambridge University Press, 1936.
 Bibliography: Part I. Collections of MS and official papers and publications: B. In South Africa (by A.C.G.L.)
 Part II. Other works (by A.C.G.L. and A. Taylor Milne).
- 1937 (Presidential address at 2nd triennial meeting of the S.A. Library Association, Bloemfontein, 9 October 1936) (*South African Libraries*, 4(3), 99-104, January 1937).
 Inter-departmental Committee on the libraries of the Union of South Africa. *Report*. Cape Town, Cape Times, 1937. 64p.
 (Mr. Lloyd was the Cape representative on this Committee).
- 1947 "Adventures in book-buying" (*Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, 1(3), 65-70, March 1947).
- 1951 "Some memories of a private secretary" (*Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, 6(2), 43-49, December 1951).

D.H.V.

THE GENESIS OF THE VAN RIEBEECK SOCIETY: AN EARLY LETTER

While working on the papers of the late Jacob de Villiers Roos (1869-1940), former Secretary for Justice and Auditor-General of the Union, I found a letter which, to some extent, reveals the earliest efforts that led to the inception of the well-known series of publications by the Van Riebeeck Society in 1918.

The letter was written by the late Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, Librarian of the South African Public Library, Cape Town until his retirement in 1938. He was closely associated with the Rt. Hon. J. X. Merriman (whom he mentions in his letter), for he had been Merriman's private secretary in the days just before Union, when the Grand Old Man of Cape politics was the last Prime Minister of the Cape Colony (1908-1910). Merriman was a Trustee of the Library for many years and took an active part in the founding of the Van Riebeeck Society, of which he was to become the first President in 1918.¹

J. de V. Roos, to whom the letter was addressed, was a foundation member of the Society and both he and Merriman were appointed in 1918 to the Archives Commission from whose recommendations sprang our first Archives Act of 1922.

Roos was keenly interested in the early history of the Cape. He was a man of varied talents and exceptionally wide interests, a journalist and Hansard stenographer of the Old Cape House in the 'nineties, and afterwards a lawyer in Pretoria before his appointment to the civil service in 1908. It is not generally known that Roos was the first man to copy the Journal of the Voortrekker Louis Trichardt in 1892, a year after the manuscript had come to light, partly through his own efforts as a young newspaper correspondent in Pretoria. Roos had assisted Theal in editing the *Geslachtregister der Oude Kaapsche Familiën* from the material left by C. C. de Villiers. In 1896 and 1897 he had worked as voluntary assistant to the Cape Archivist H. C. V. Leibbrandt, and had rendered valuable services in cataloguing the seventeenth century series of *Placaaten* and documents of the Council of Justice.

Roos was in Cape Town for the parliamentary session when Lloyd wrote to him as follows:

South African Public Library
Cape Town
8th March 1917

"Dear Mr. Roos,

I have been thinking over what you said yesterday about publishing

¹ For an account of the founding of the Society see D.H.V(arley), "The Van Riebeeck Society" (*Quarterly Bulletin, S.A. Library*, 3(4), 112-120, June 1949).

Chavonnes and Imhoff² in both languages and together with Mr. Merri-
man have examined the financial position. I am in entire agreement with you
from every point of view—but especially the students'—that publication
should be in both languages.

The position is this—certain friends of mine who wanted translations of
documents in the Archives provided me between them with £175. This has
sufficed to publish Tas³ and Van Pallandt⁴ and I have sufficient funds
remaining to publish Chavonnes and Imhof[f] in English only—another
£25 or £30 would enable us to publish in both languages. Do you know any
gentlemen with sufficient interest in the subject who would make small
contributions to this end?

The expenses are merely those of printing—the labour is entirely one of
love contributed by Botha⁵ and myself. I supply typistes, stationery, etc.,
for nothing and do all the seeing through the press—the notes, translations,
copying, etc., are shared by Botha and myself. We hope to get Van Pallandt
out next week—the last proof sheets having been returned to the printer.
Chavonnes and Imhof[f] we hope to get out before the end of the present
year. I wonder whether the Minister of Justice would be interested?

Our idea is to carry on what Theal did in his *Historische Dokumenten*.⁶
You ought to look at the *English Historical Review* for October where
Stock⁷ has published a cattle raiding expedition's diary in the original
Dutch with preface and notes in English—There is any amount of material
available and our ambitions are only limited by funds. Amongst other pro-
jects I have in view is to obtain a copy of Van Dam's *History of the Dutch*
East India Company (Cape portion 70 pages) to 1700 which exists in MS at
the Hague.⁸

² *Reports of De Chavonnes and his Council and of Van Imhoff on the Cape*, published
in 1918 as Volume I in the Van Riebeeck Society's series.

³ Leo Fouché. *The Diary of Adam Tas/Het Dagboek van Adam Tas*. Cape Town, 1914.

⁴ Pallandt, Baron A. van. *General remarks on the Cape of Good Hope 1803*, translated
from the French. Cape Town, South African Public Library, 1917.

⁵ C. Graham (now Dr.) Botha, who had been successively Clerk in charge of the
Cape Provincial Archives and Archivist of the Cape Province. In 1919 he was appointed
the first Chief Archivist of the Union.

⁶ G. McC. Theal, *Belangrijke Historische Dokumenten*, vols. I & II, Cape Town,
1896; vol. III, Cape Town, 1911.

⁷ J. L. W. Stock, killed near Arras during the First World War, May 1917. Stock
collaborated with Eric A. Walker in the compilation of Walker's *Historical Atlas of South*
Africa. The article referred to by Lloyd was "The diary of a cattle expedition among the
Hottentots in 1707" (*English Historical Review*, xxxi, 610-22, October 1916) and comprised
the original journal of Jan Hartog's expedition (C.A. 704), with elucidatory notes.

⁸ Pieter van Dam's *Beschryvinge van de Oostindische Compagnie* has been in pro-
cess of publication by the Netherlands Government, under the editorship of Dr. F. W.
Stapel, since 1927 (Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën, 'sGravenhage, Nijhoff). The
portion relating to the Cape (Tweede Boek, Deel III, ch. 24, (bls. 491-579) appeared
in 1939 as no. 83 of this series.

I know your interest and heart is in this and your influence would be valuable to us.

Yours sincerely,
A. C. G. Lloyd."

W. J. DE KOCK

SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER

When the *Cape Times* made its first appearance on 27 March 1876 there was small likelihood that anyone would consider it to be the Colony's first daily newspaper.¹ For its contemporary, the *Cape Town Daily News*, had been sold on the streets since December 1874. The files of this long-defunct paper lie neglected and seldom consulted in the basement of the South African Library. The *News*, however, was not the pioneer of the daily paper in South Africa. That honour belongs to Alexander Miller's *Cape of Good Hope Daily Times*, launched, with the help of the printer, George Pike, on 15 April 1858.

Only three years had passed since the first English newspaper outside London, the *Manchester Guardian*, had been converted into a daily paper.

Not a great deal is known about Alexander Miller. By trade tailor and hatter, his establishment at 13 the Heerengracht, with the 13 still painted in large letters on the wall at the corner of Castle Street, little resembled the demure parlours where, in less fashionable stores, goods for sale were still to be seen. A man of strong personality, irritable, overbearing and a little ruthless, he had accumulated a fortune, partly from trade but also from landed property. Like Sir Robert Stanford, the humane Benjamin Norden, and the cultured Swede, Jacob de Letterstedt, he had chosen the unpopular side in the bitter anti-convict controversy of 1849. Since then, a series of law suits in which he had been involved had done nothing to lessen his unpopularity. He had acted as an agent for the English creditors in an insolvency case, pleading with some apparent justice that his clients' claims had been sacrificed to those of colonial firms.²

It was doubtless the feeling that he had been misrepresented in the existing colonial newspapers that impelled Miller to produce an organ of his own. At the same time, the printer, George Pike, was indebted to him to the extent, it was said, of £6,000, and he had a lien on Pike's premises.

At first sight Miller seems to have selected a promising moment to launch his new paper. Business in Cape Town was good, the public revenue was

¹ The original title was *Cape Times & Daily Advertiser*.

² A. Miller, *Statement of the facts connected with the insolvent estate of Home, Eager & Co.* Cape Town, 1857.

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buoyant, and landed property was fetching high prices. Commercial prosperity meant an increase in advertising. Moreover, the Crimean war and the grant of representative institutions had given a needed fillip to the newspapers. They were not slow to recognise the demand for political intelligence, and to grasp the opportunity to organise public opinion.

When Miller issued his prospectus, there were already eight newspapers in Cape Town. Four of them were published from Saul Solomon's establishment, with its staff, exclusive of men engaged in the editorial and publishing departments, of 110 printers and compositors. These were the *Government Gazette*, the *Cape of Good Hope and Port Natal Shipping Gazette*, the *Argus*, soon to be known as "The Cape Thunderer", appropriating the nickname given to the London *Times* in 1830, and the *Mercantile Advertiser*, distributed gratis and owing its reputation largely to the excellence of its newsletter from London. The papers printed elsewhere were the two Afrikaans organs, *De Zuid Afrikaan* and the newer *Volksblad*, the veteran *Commercial Advertiser and Mail*, still under John Fairbairn's wise direction, and the *Cape Monitor*, launched in the year following the anti-convict struggle to "give expression to the sentiments of the loyal and well-disposed." Of the eight only the gratis *Advertiser* paid its way handsomely. But, coming out two or three times a week, they made it possible for townsfolk to receive a newspaper on every day of the week except Sunday, but not, of course the same paper.³

Miller reckoned that a daily organ, well printed and produced, could make headway against such rivals. Of the men engaged in filling their columns, only Fairbairn and R. W. Murray of the *Argus* could be said to have literary and social talents. Possibly on the advice of Layton Sammons, he resolved to make his paper a compromise between the news journal and the literary magazine. It was to contain "all the latest intelligence from different quarters of the globe, together with most ample frontier and local news: a summary of parliamentary proceedings up to the latest hour of going to press, together with law and police reports and a variety of matter interesting to the general reader."

* * *

The more detailed prospectus explained the editorial point of view. "It is felt", one may read, "that a void still remains to be filled up in the fourth estate of the Cape Colony and that Colonial Journalism should be represented by a morning paper befitting the increasing requirements of this long-established and improving settlement. At a moment when the Colony is on the eve of a grand social revolution through projected railways and

³ The combined issues of the Cape papers in 1858 were estimated as 21,100. *Cape Argus*, 24 Aug. 1858. W. E. G. Solomon, *Saul Solomon*, 1948, p. 63. By way of comparison, it may be noted that Tasmania, in 1834, had six newspapers, apart from the *Gazette*, and two advertising sheets, with a combined weekly circulation estimated at 11,000. E. M. Miller, *Pressmen & Governors*, Sydney, 1952, p. 177.

harbour improvements and a well-organised system of immigration from Europe, it has been suggested that so grand a turning point in the affairs and destinies of this hitherto neglected but promising country should be piloted by a daily organ adequate to the spirit of the age." Light reading was to be provided for the domestic circle in order that the *Daily Times* could be as "familiar as *Household Words* with families desirous of literary recreation".⁴

When the first number appeared, the imprint disclosed the identity of the editor. It was found that Richard Freelove March was "proprietor, editor, printer and publisher". It was well understood, however, that this was largely nominal and that ownership of the paper was in other hands. The newly-imported press, driven by steam, was capable of throwing off 800 copies an hour and could thus rival the machine used by Saul Solomon to print the *Argus*, as well as the mammoth press imported by William Ghislin for the *Monitor*. When it appeared, the *Daily Times* was found to be a four-page folio, well printed on stout paper and containing six columns to the page. The pre-publication notice had announced that single copies would be sold for sixpence but, perhaps because the *Monitor* promptly reduced its selling price to threepence, this was lowered to fourpence, with a quarterly subscription rate of 19/6 (26/- in the country districts).

March had been engaged by Miller to edit his daily paper as early as 17 August 1857. Compositors and printers were scarce and March, who had once acted as editor of the *Monitor*, undertook to procure machine-room staff from England. Here fortune favoured him. There was much unemployment in London as a result of curtailment of printing expenditure by the House of Commons, both Hansard and Spottiswoode being compelled to dismiss labour.⁵ Among those now hired for the service of the *Daily Times* was at least one of Spottiswoode's former compositors Tom Adlard, who was at the same time a "photographic artist". Another compositor, John Scott Porter had been employed on the staff of the *Northern Whig*. March found him in London editing the penny *Clerkenwell News*, that lively and robust middle-class paper that Edward Lloyd bought in the 'seventies and converted into the *Daily Chronicle*. Porter's genius lay in reporting and he was to excel as reporter of debates in the Cape Assembly. Most of the men engaged in England reached Cape Town on the mail steamer *Dane* on 18 March 1858. Nominally, they were accredited to George Pike, the printer, but, on arrival, they were told by Miller that "Pike is nobody", and one of them was to admit that he understood, before leaving England, that Miller was the real proprietor. The names of some of these printers have survived.

⁴ Both the handbill and the more detailed prospectus are to be found in the Grey Collection (d.7) of the S.A. Library.

⁵ J. C. Trewin & E. M. King, *Printer to the House*, 1952.

In addition to Tom Adlard and John Scott Porter, there were Alfred Vicary, W. Charman and a compositor named Reed.⁶

* * *

The first few issues fairly justified the claim that here at last was a daily newspaper fit for a gentleman's breakfast table. European news appeared regularly with the arrival of the mail steamer in the Bay. Prominence was given to commercial intelligence. Apart from unsolicited correspondence, there were contributed articles on subjects of topical interest in the guise of "Letters to the Editor", signed by a pseudonym. A review of a learned book on Cape medicinal drugs by the Colonial Botanist, Dr. Pappe, appeared in the original issue. It was followed, in the second number, by a contribution from "Sam Sly", entitled "A Grand Picnic Day in Cape Town", describing a drive to Constantia behind four high-stepping greys, with a coachman on the box "as grave as a judge and as sober as Lord Eldon".

The publishing office was a backroom in Miller's store and casual sales were made by a boy from a stall in front of the shop window. In the opening weeks Miller did not stint necessary expenditure. He paid March a salary of five guineas weekly, appointed Alfred Vicary sub-editor and engaged Charles Starey as local correspondent. Pike's books show that 340 copies of the paper were printed, the printing bill for each issue amounting to approximately twelve pounds.⁷ Nevertheless, by the end of June, the outlook was bleak. Sales were small and advertising revenue insufficient. The earlier hopes of "a grand social revolution through projected railway and harbour improvements" were unfulfilled. Disputes held up railway construction, whilst in July the editor was referring to the probability of discontinuance of the mail steamship service. "We give up a daily post as a bad job", he wrote sadly, "we trust the locomotive is not to turn out a mere puff."⁸

On 20 July 1858 it was announced that the paper was henceforth to appear only three times a week. Actually only two further issues were published, the last (no. 85) on Saturday 24 July. Copy for Tuesday's issue was being set when it was abruptly announced that Miller had stopped the paper.

The staff brought from England were supposedly under contract to George Pike. Miller had never acknowledged his proprietorship of the *Daily Times*, and the question of responsibility for wages due had to be submitted to the courts. There followed a series of actions, facetiously referred to in the *Cape Argus* under the heading "The Miller and his Men". They established beyond reasonable doubt the responsibility of Miller who, anticipating the

⁶ *S.A. Commercial Advertiser*, 24 Nov. and 8 Dec. 1858. *Cape Argus*, 5 Aug. 1858 (Letter from Alfred Vicary).

⁷ *S.A. Commercial Advertiser*, 8 Dec. 1858.

⁸ *C. G. H. Daily Times*, 17 July 1858.

verdict of the Supreme Court, paid up with costs all outstanding claims against the paper. Most of the staff obtained printing or journalistic appointments in other newspaper offices. John Scott Porter joined the *Monitor's* staff, and in 1860 took up the editorship of W. F. Mathew's *Cape Chronicle*, a weekly paper that survived until November 1862.⁹ Porter died in Cape Town on 26 January 1861 at the age of 44. Adlard went to Saul Solomon's printing office, and Pike resumed his business at 4 Castle Street. Bad times were coming in the early 'sixties. "Poverty peeps out of elbowless coats and dilapidated boots among the poorer classes and lurks in the rigid set of mouth and furtive glance of tradesmen."¹⁰

* * *

The causes of the failure of South Africa's first daily newspaper are not difficult to discern. The population of Cape Town was approximately 30,000. Even of white citizens a considerable minority were unable to read English with facility. Circulation in the country districts was strangled by inadequate postal arrangements. The most favoured inland districts enjoyed no more than three posts weekly from Cape Town. In earlier days, newspapers were carried through the post free of charge. From 1 January 1858 postage had to be prepaid. An adequate railway and telegraph system lay in the future. Even the monthly mailboat was taking from thirty to thirty-five days over the voyage. March and his small staff of professional newsmen might have triumphed over these misfortunes, had they been assured of steady financial support. But to Miller the paper was no more than a side-line, to which he devoted only leisure hours.

Directed with greater foresight and wisdom by Brian Darnell and R. W. Murray, the *Cape Argus* contented itself with issues thrice weekly, publishing supplements when news was plentiful. In times of public excitement, when, for instance, tidings arrived of the worst excesses of the Indian Mutiny, the *Argus* virtually became a daily for the whole of a week. To expedite delivery of oversea intelligence to its subscribers, it began in 1861 to have supplements containing the 'home news' printed in England immediately prior to sailing of the mail steamer. By such enterprise, the *Argus*, and also the *Advertiser and Mail*, were able to survive the critical years 1862-3, when both the *Chronicle* and the *Monitor* foundered, the whole of the *Monitor's* printing materials, including Ghislin's mammoth press, the types and cases, being knocked down for less than one hundred pounds.¹¹

⁹ It was described as a resuscitation of Bridekirk's *Chronicle* (1824-6), and contained, for a brief period, Peter Plymmer's "Passing Events at Home & Abroad", before that man of mystery took himself to Natal.

¹⁰ *Cape Chronicle*, 5 Sept. 1862.

¹¹ *Cape Argus*, 15 Jan. 1863.

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Of the *Cape of Good Hope Daily Times* there remains, in the basement of the South African Library, only one complete file.¹² Its fading pages, now seldom consulted, contain scraps of knowledge rich in value for the social historian. Mingled with notices of property sales and the activities of local institutions are to be found valuable facts concerning the lives of Cape worthies. We may learn that Francesco Valdez has been obliged, temporarily he hopes, to suspend publication of his *Ladies' Companion*, and that Charles Essex has completed a life-size crayon portrait of Robert Moffat.¹³ The social historian has to assemble such scraps with what diligence he can muster.

ALAN F. HATTERSLEY

THE AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

I GENERAL

When six American missionaries and their wives set foot in Cape Town in February, 1835, it was with eager interest and some anxiety that they observed life in South Africa, for each saw it as the home of his life's work. People, places, events, quickly sketched or carefully analysed, fill the pages of the letters sent home to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston.

The Correspondence, Journals and Reports of these and succeeding American Board missionaries to South Africa, and later to Southern Rhodesia, were collected and housed at the Board Library with similar documents from the other American Board missions which circled the world¹ until their numbers and upkeep necessitated larger facilities. By agreement with the Houghton Library at Harvard University in 1941 over a century's accumulation of manuscript archives were placed there on deposit. The entire collection of American Board archives had already run to 2,600 bound volumes of over a half million pieces. The minutes of the Prudential Committee, executive body of the Board, and Treasury records are the only two major sets of documents which remain permanently in the Board Library at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.²

The manuscripts which relate the history of the American Board missions to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and through their continuous

¹² According to the *Union List of Newspapers* (Grey Bibliography no. 3) the Cape Archives should also possess a file, but an enquiry there produced a negative answer.

¹³ *C.G.H. Daily Times*, 15 and 16 April 1858.

¹ A.B.C.F.M. missions were sent to Pacific islands, the Far East, India, the Near East, Eastern Europe, Mexico and Africa.

² Mary Walker, "The Papers of the American Board for Foreign Missions," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, Vol. VI no. 1. Winter, 1952, pp. 52-68. Miss Walker is Librarian of the American Board.

commentary narrate also the events which make up the histories of these two areas as well, are included in 69 bound volumes of chronologically arranged letters and documents and five boxes or volumes of miscellaneous correspondence, diaries and journals. From these pages, written by men whose views were explicitly stated or inescapably evident, the mood of the day is recreated. Letters from Cape Town, Port Natal, Durban and Johannesburg make the reader hotly aware of the controversies which raged with such importance for those living through them, and often bequeathed not a few consequences unto the next generations. The manuscripts present a passing panorama of Boer, Bantu and British official as they intermeshed in the problems of the Native Reserves, educational policies, economic experiments and the effects of urbanization at the turn of the century. A letter may depict a prominent man or discuss the current status of race-relations in South Africa. For the historian these archives provide a rich source of commentary upon the outlines of history already known to him. Their contents are not solely marginalia, however, but contain much real information in a contemporary view of the events of South African history.

A volume of early letters, 1835-1838, ably edited by Dr. D. J. Kotzé for the Van Riebeeck Society,³ makes evident the wealth of detail to be found in the American Board papers. This collection includes a number of letters not among the archives in the Houghton Library, which are almost exclusively official correspondence, but omits a score more which are to be found at Harvard. Dr. Kotzé, in his preface, explains the origin of the American Board and its entrance into the South African field at the invitation of Dr. John Philip of the London Missionary Society at Cape Town. In a few cases, mistakes in dates and place names result from typographical or copy errors made by the *Missionary Herald*, the American Board publication, from which Dr. Kotzé took some of the letters included in his book. It was not unusual for the *Missionary Herald* to print only part of a letter for reasons of space, or consciously to delete those sections which were written as confidential or contained overly frank criticisms or commentary.

An example of both error and careful editing for the sake of their readers' 19th century sensibilities is a letter sent by Aldin Grout from Bethelsdorp and dated February 15, 1836 on the original, and February 12 in the *Missionary Herald* of September, 1836, which mentions the people found at Natal when that port was first visited by the American missionaries. The letter in the *Missionary Herald* states: "We found at and about Natal about thirty white people, two white females and a married woman."⁴ In fact, the letter reads:

³ D. J. Kotzé, *Letters of the American Missionaries, 1835-1838*, The Van Riebeeck Society, Cape Town, 1950.

⁴ *Missionary Herald*, September, 1836, Vol. 32, p. 339.

"We found at and about Natal about thirty white people, two white females, one a married woman, the other living with one of the settlers as married, but unmarried."

Three sentences later, the editors of the *Missionary Herald* cautiously left out the part of the sentence printed in italics:

"Most of the white men have under them Zoolahs and controll them as Chiefs, *and most of them have one and some five or six black wives.*"⁵

It is quite understandable that space requirements and editorial policy should have called for only partial printing of missionary letters, but it makes the job of the historian more difficult. Dr. Kotzé, having found in other sources that only two women were at Natal at this time, has pointed out the discrepancy created by the printed letter.⁶

Other examples of statements omitted by the *Missionary Herald* indicate merely caution in publishing criticism of local personages which the missionaries sent in all confidence. Of the foibles of Dr. Philip, George Champion was moved to complain to Secretary Anderson:

"He has been of unspeakable assistance to us—This we would ever own. . . . But we must say on the other hand that we think Dr. P. is not the man, that from your instruction we should judge you expected him to be. . . . We have usually gone to the Dr. and after a long string of valuable remarks, have felt like coming away, finding that even if we could put in a few words edgeways, it were of no consequence, for the Dr. must be right in all things to the contrary notwithstanding—" ⁷

Regarding Captain Allen F. Gardiner, who had come to South Africa to explain the word of God personally to the Zulu Chief, Dingaan, the American missionaries were willing to believe the best, but were aware of his unfounded suspicion of them as agents of the United States Government.⁸ Their efforts to start a Temperance Society at Natal in 1837 seemed doomed when they gloomily reported:

"Captain Gardiner upon getting his things from the ship, was found to have one barrel with the following label, 'BRANDY'. Capt. G. is a magistrate among the whites, and is considered and called King by the natives, and if he brings out Brandy and wine by the large

⁵ Aldin Grout to Rufus Anderson, Bethelsdorp, February 15, 1836, ABC:15.1 v. 1. no. 68.

⁶ D. J. Kotzé, *op. cit.*, p. 95 note 4. Dr. Kotzé shows himself an excellent historical detective in placing the missionaries at Kuruman on December 28, 1835, when the *Missionary Herald* printed "Griqua Town" by mistake: *op. cit.*, p. 85.

⁷ George Champion to Rufus Anderson, Cape Town, May 29, 1835, ABC:15.1 v. 1. no. 74.

⁸ See letter cited in note 5 above.

quantity for his own use, being a missionary, a magistrate and King, much will be done to make brandy drinking popular.”⁹

Rev. Francis Owen of the Church Missionary Society who came to South Africa as a result of Captain Gardiner’s visit to England to advertise the field, was not exempt from similar criticism in the same letter:

“... he says we are exhorted to let our moderation be known to all men, and how can we do *that* if we drink none at all.”

Such an argument was sheer sophistry to the ears of the American Board missionaries. Daniel Lindley’s comments upon Mr. Owen also do not appear when his letter of August 21, 1837 was reprinted in the *Missionary Herald*.¹⁰

“He is a well informed, truly estimable English clergyman, who knows nothing of this world, and is determined to have as little to do with it as possible. Should I venture an opinion, it would be this; that a quiet country Parish in England would suit him better than the wilds of Africa.”¹¹

These comments have been taken from the volumes of bound manuscripts which are listed below and are those specifically relevant for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Another source of information is the series of bound copy books kept by the Board Secretary. Until the 1920s, when copies of letters sent to the fields were included with letters from them, the South African volumes contain only letters from the field.¹²

ABC:15.1. *Western Africa*¹³

v.1. West Africa, South Africa. Previous to 1838.

ABC:15.4. *Southern Africa General Letters.*

v.1. ZULU missions, 1834-1846.

⁹ Lindley, Grout and Adams to Rufus Anderson, Ginani, August 2, 1837, ABC:15.42 v. 2. no. 4. This comment does not appear in the letter as printed in the *Missionary Herald* of June, 1838, Vol. 34, pp. 219-220.

¹⁰ May, 1838, Vol. 34, pp. 180-182.

¹¹ Daniel Lindley to Rufus Anderson, August 21, 1837, ABC:15.4 v.2. no. 80.

¹² There is also a set of bound volumes entitled CANDIDATES which includes initial correspondence and supporting evidence toward acceptance. In volume ABC:6 v.13., for example, under sections 4 and 40, it is found that both Venable and Wilson, among the first American Board missionaries to South Africa, were both eager to enter that particular field. Venable said he would, however, leave the final choice to the Board. Wilson offered himself only after hearing of the proposed mission to South Africa. The question of their preference is raised by D. J. Kotzé in his preface, *op. cit.*, p.10.

¹³ At this time *Western Africa* meant a mission to Cape Palmas. Later it would mean a mission to the Gaboon, and still later a mission to Angola.

(P) Indicates the volumes which have been microfilmed and placed on deposit in the Union Archives at Pretoria. In addition, three volumes of ABCFM *Foreign Letters*, that is, copies of letters sent to foreign fields from Boston, have been microfilmed by the South African Government. They are: (1) August 24, 1899-November 9, 1899; (2) November 9, 1899-January 10, 1900; and (3) January 10, 1900-March 10, 1900. A number of American Board papers may be found in the State Archives of Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg, the Dutch Reformed Church Archives, Cape Town, and the South African Public Library, Cape Town. See, Kotzé, *op. cit.* p. 16.

- v.2. SOUTH AFRICA, 1838-1844.
 v.3. SOUTH and WEST AFRICA missions, 1844-1846.
 v.4. SOUTH AFRICA, 1847-1859. v. 1.
 v.5. — v. 2.
 v.6. Mission to the ZULUS, 1860-1871, v. 1.
 v.7. — v. 2.
 v.8. Mission to the ZULUS, 1871-1880.
 v.9. ZULU mission, 1880-1890. v.1. (Letters) A-B.
 v.10. — v.2. (Letters) C-K.
 v.11. — v.3. (Letters) L-W.
 v.12. EAST CENTRAL AFRICA (Rhodesia), 1880-1890.
 (P)v.13. ZULU mission, 1890-1899. v. 1. Documents.
 (P)v.14. — v. 2. Documents.
 (P)v.15. — v. 3. (Letters) B-D.
 (P)v.16. — v. 4. (Letters) E-H.
 (P)v.17. — v. 5. (Letters) I-R.
 (P)v.18. — v. 6. (Letters) S-W.
 (P)v.19. EAST CENTRAL AFRICA (Rhodesia), 1890-1899. v. 1.
 Documents and (Letters) B.
 (P)v.20. — v. 2. (Letters) G-W.
 (P)v.21. ZULU and RHODESIAN branches, 1900-1909. v. 1.
 Documents.
 (P)v.22. — v. 2. Documents.
 (P)v.23. — v. 3. Documents.
 (P)v.24. — v. 4. (Letters) A-B.
 (P)v.25. — v. 5. (Letters) C-Gil.
 (P)v.26. — v. 6. (Letters) Goo-L.
 (P)v.27. — v. 7. (Letters) M-Tay.
 (P)v.28. — v. 8. (Letters) Th-Z.
 v.29. SOUTH AFRICA mission, 1910-1919. ZULU branch.
 v. 1. Documents.
 v.30. — — v. 2. (Letters) A-L.
 v.31. — — v. 3. (Letters) M-Z.
 v.32. — RHODESIAN branch. v. 1. Documents.
 v.33. — — v. 2. (Letters) A-L.
 v.34. — — v. 3. (Letters) M-Z.
 v.35. SOUTH AFRICAN mission, 1920-1929. RHODESIAN
 branch. v. 1. Documents.
 v.36. — — v. 2. Secretary and (Letters) A-K.
 v.37. — — v. 3. (Letters) L-Z.
 v.38. — ZULU branch. v. 1. Documents.
 v.39. — — v. 2. Reports.

- v.40. ——— v. 3. (Letters) A-L.
- v.41. ——— v. 4. (Letters) M-Z.
- v.42. SOUTH AFRICA v. 1. 1930-1939
- v.43. ——— v. 2. 1930-1934 Documents and Reports.
- v.44. ——— v. 3. 1935-1939 Documents and Reports.
- v.45. ——— v. 4. 1930-1932 (Letters)
- v.46. ——— v. 5. 1933-1934 (Letters)
- v.47. ——— v. 6. 1935-1937 (Letters)
- v.47a. ——— v. 7. 1938-1939 (Letters)
- v.48. ZULU mission, 1909-1929. Supplementary.
- v.49a. SOUTH AFRICA: RHODESIA, 1909-1929. Supplementary.
- v.49. ZULU mission, 1871-1885 (Letters) to WBM (Woman's Board Mission).
- v.50. SOUTH AFRICA, 1930, WBM Statistics.
- ABC:15.5. SOUTHERN AFRICA, Woman's Board.
- v.1. 1903-1909.
- v.2. 1909-1914. Rhodesia, Zulu, West Coast.
- v.3. 1915-1920. Zulu.
- v.4. 1921-1927. Documents, Reports, Letters.
- v.5. 1921-1927. Documents, Reports, Letters.
- ABC:15.6. EAST AFRICA, 1930-1939.
- v.1. Letters.
- v.2. Reports.
- v.3. Letters, 1930-1932.
- v.4. Letters, 1933-1934.
- v.5. Letters, 1935-1937.
- v.6. Letters, 1938-1939. Also Statistics and Telegrams.
- v.7. Supplementary Letters, 1930 (East, West Africa).
- ABC:15.6.1 EAST CENTRAL AFRICA mission (WBM)
- v.1. Letters and Annual Reports.
- ABC:15.6.2 ZULU EAST AFRICA (WBM)
- v.1. 1891-1899. Letters from missionaries.
- v.2. 1891-1899. Letters from missionaries.
- v.3. 1900-1905-1908. Letters, Reports and Miscellany.
- ABC:15.9. *Africa. Miscellaneous documents.*
- v.1. Unbound letters and papers relating to African missions. 9 Pieces.
- v.2. Letter from Charlotte Grout, 11 July, 1850, to Mrs. Neyes.

- ABC:58 Thompson, William L. M.D.
Diaries. July 25, 1891—October 26, 1926.
 January 26, 1928—November 24, 1933.
 (55 volumes, numbered 1-52, 55-57, in three black boxes.)
- ABC:60 Wilder, George A.
Journal of a trip to Umzila's kingdom. 1887-1888.
- ABC:61 Wood, Agnes A.
Journal of trip to South Africa, and Topics re: Inanda
(Seminary), 1937-1941.
- ABC:61.1. Wood, Agnes A.
Record of a trip to Mozambique and Rhodesia with Caroline
E. Frost. June-July, 1939.

The scope of the material contained in the American Board papers in the Houghton Library is extensive. It may be broadly classified as relevant for a number of the political, social and economic aspects of South African history. The topics which are covered by such a classification are of course continually inter-related with one another, but for the purposes of illustrating the content and to some extent the tenor of these columns, such a division is helpful.

II Political

The American Board papers are particularly rich in content for the political situation in South Africa during the days of the Great Trek, the setting up of a Boer Republic in Natal and the consolidation of British control in that area which followed. The passing parade of political events in the first two decades of the mission's existence, 1835-1855, could not have gone unheralded, since so much of what happened directly influenced the course of the mission itself.

Despite a hearty welcome by Dr. Philip in Cape Town, the missionaries soon realised that to some colonists they appeared to be political agents, and their motives in coming to South Africa were suspect even in the eyes of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Benjamin D'Urban.¹⁴ They watched the progress of the Emigrant Farmers, as they called the Boers, and learned of their discontent with the British. When a Boer attack on the Zulu

¹⁴ In order to allay just this sort of suspicion, Rufus Anderson, Secretary of the American Board, had written to the Governor on November 29, 1834, to announce the forthcoming missionaries, explaining the fields to which they were assigned and stating in plain terms: "Our Mission has of course no political or commercial designs." ABC:2.01 v. 3. *Foreign Letters*, March, 1834-January, 1836.

chief, Mozelekatzi, ended the hope for an "Interior Mission", three of the original missionaries decided to stay on among the Boers in Natal. Daniel Lindley is well known for his years as a Preacher among the Dutch,¹⁵ while Aldin Grout and Dr. Newton Adams persevered in their aim to bring a mission to the Zulu. Grout writes of the *Volksraad* of 1840-1841, to which the American Board missionaries made petition to be allowed to visit Chief Umpandi to try to persuade him to permit them to work among his people.¹⁶ In one letter Grout, much in the tone of a missionary, relates:

"A few good men among us whom was Mr. Landman the temporary President of the Raad, advocated feelingly my having immediate and unconditional permission to enter upon my work (in Umpandi's country).

"... I cannot say much for the good influence of Pretorius the Commandant, though he would scorn the idea of not being just ...

"... Bossof [*sic*] a youngerly man just now arrived from the Colony, and who is regarded as having more knowledge of political and government matters than any other man now here, if not a christian is strictly moral and as far as we can hear from him, he will help us."¹⁷

When the British reasserted their authority over their travelling subjects, one rumour which Grout passes on in a letter dated May 30, 1843 is of note. He mentions Andries Stockenström, "who it is now believed will be the first Governor here ..."¹⁸ Instead, of course, Henry Cloete had been appointed on May 10th to be Special Commissioner of Natal. By July 13th, however, Grout had met the latter and writes of the idea which grew into a Land Commission for Native Reserves:

"Mr. Cloete, the commissioner, says he thinks that justice, the good of the natives, and facility for governing them require that they be in smaller bodies ..."¹⁹

J. C. Bryant, one of the first reinforcements to be sent out to South Africa, comments upon the whirlwind tour of Sir Harry Smith in 1848 in an attempt to win over the again trekking Boers:

"His excellency has just paid a flying visit to this place—and has overturned nearly all that had been done by the local government. Among

¹⁵ Dr. Edwin Smith's extensive treatment, *The Life and Times of Daniel Lindley*, London, Epworth Press, 1949, has ably recreated the mood of the period.

¹⁶ Grout to Anderson, Umlazi, September 24, 1840, ABC:15.4 v.2. no. 57.

¹⁷ Grout to Anderson, Umlazi, January 17, 1841, ABC:15.4 v.2. no. 60.

¹⁸ Grout to Anderson, Umgeni, May 30, 1843, ABC:15.4 v.2. no. 72.

¹⁹ Grout to Anderson, Port Natal, July 13, 1843, ABC:15.4 v.2. no. 73.

other changes he had decided that *the present Native Locations must be given up.*"²⁰

Two years later he records local opposition in the Reserves question: "Repeatedly I have heard the colonists censure the Commissioners for recommending and the Govt. for establishing such large Locations . . ."²¹

There is much more on these problems, but another equally well documented phase of South African history deals with the turn of the century. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes enters the story when the Zulu mission, now long established, seeks to extend its labours into Mashonaland, recently acquired by the British South Africa Company. An expeditionary force to "Umzila's country", as it was called in the name of that chief, sailed to the East coast on the same ship as Rhodes and put their request to him in person:

"He received us very kindly, claimed jurisdiction over the territory around Umzilas [*sic*] old kraal, and said he would grant us permission to go at once and select a site for a mission and that, as soon as practicable, he would give us a title to about 3,000 acres of land for our station; and he intimated that if more stations should be started, more land would be granted."²²

The Correspondence and documents from 1890-1910, now on microfilm at the Union Archives in Pretoria, are particularly valuable for information on the settlement of Southern Rhodesia, the period of the Boer War, and the development of the situation out of which came the Native Rebellion of 1906. The problem which caused the greatest difficulties for the Zulu mission was one which arose from a growing tension in race-relations which led to greater repression of African civil and religious rights on the part of the Government. Faced with a mushrooming "Ethiopianism",²³ a cry of "Africa for the Africans", officials in Natal sought to lay the responsibility for such doctrines, subversive of European control, at the door of the American Board's Zulu mission. Independence of decision of individual churches, taught by Congregationalism, was equated with defiance of constituted authority as represented in Ethiopian doctrine. The mission was caught between its desire to ensure justice for the African and its equally strong desire to demonstrate its loyalty to the Government. Emotions reached fever

²⁰ Bryant to Anderson, Pietermaritzburg, February 14, 1848, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 128.

²¹ Bryant to Anderson, Umsunduzi, March 6, 1850, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 141.

²² Report of the late expedition to Umzilas country by Dr. Wm. L. Thompson, December 15, 1891, ABC:15.4 v.19. no. 1. This venture led to the establishment of Mount Silinda Station in the Melssetter District of Southern Rhodesia. Soon Fred Bunker reported to Secretary Judson Smith: "Large 'treks' are coming in and settling on the occupied lands. . . . They are mostly Dutch settlers . . ." November 5, 1894, Mt. Silinda, ABC:15.4 v.19 no. 199.

²³ According to H. D. Goodenough, in a letter to Judson Smith, Johannesburg, October 17, 1896, ABC:15.4 v.16. no. 104, the "Ethiopian Church" which was setting the African "on fire" was originally a split from the Wesleyans.

pitch and disagreement looked like disloyalty to anxious officials. The situation exploded in the Native Rebellion of 1906.²⁴

Summarising the documents forwarded by the mission during 1903-1907, an officer of the American Board commented:

"Mr. Samuelson (Under secretary of Native Affairs, in a report) argues at length that Congregationalism is fundamentally at variance with what should be the policy of the government. . . . Congregationalism, he argues, inevitably leads to Ethiopianism and Ethiopianism leads to rebellion. . . . (Yet) No persons have been more outspoken in the denunciation of Ethiopianism than have the missionaries of the American Board and the body of Christians with whom they have been allied."²⁵

In protesting the £3 hut tax, designed to bring more Africans into the labour market, and in protesting Government's refusal to grant licences to pastors of the American Zulu Church to be marriage officers,²⁶ the mission found its pleas represented as subversive.²⁷ Nonetheless, after a decade of strained relations, a *modus vivendi* was worked out with the new Premier and Minister of Native Affairs, F. R. Moor, to whom the mission submitted a written constitution of their church to indicate the ways in which the parent organisation might maintain discipline over its branches.²⁸ No further trouble arose on this question thereafter.

III Social

An excellent picture of the life of Boer and Briton, countryside and city, is drawn by George Champion, one of the first six missionaries to arrive, who took advantage of his enforced stay in Cape Town due to a Kafir War to travel around the area.²⁹ African native customs and character were carefully observed by the early missionaries, eager to know all they could about their field of labour. One method for the prevention of colds, probably

²⁴ A small number of American Zulu Christians on Esidumbini Reserve joined the Rebellion to the missionaries' dismay. On the other hand, Dr. McCord of the mission served as medical officer for a corps of mounted Africans which was organised by a brother of the Under Secretary for Native Affairs in order to "demonstrate to the Colony at large the christianised and Mission natives are the most loyal and trustworthy and law abiding natives we have." McCord to Secretary James L. Barton, Natal Native Horse Camp, Dundee, May 26, 1906, ABC:15.4 v.27. no. 39.

²⁵ Dr. Strong, in a letter dated May 17, 1907, ABC:15.4 v.22. no. 76.

²⁶ F. B. Bridgman to Judson Smith, Durban, October 23, 1904, ABC:15.4 v.24. no. 70. In another letter Bridgman cites the support of the "local branch of the Congregational Union" and of a "Mr. Churchill, a member of the Natal Parliament" in their difficulties. Bridgman to E. E. Strong, Durban, May 5, 1905, ABC:15.4 v.24. no. 78.

²⁷ Report of negotiations with Government during the year 1906-1907, on matters relating to Mission Work. J. D. Taylor, June 26, 1907, ABC:15.4 v.22. no. 43.

²⁸ Bridgman, *Government Difficulties*, June 1907-June 1908, ABC:15.4 v.22. no. 85.

²⁹ These descriptions are found particularly in Champion's Journals, ABC:15.1 v.1. nos. 75 and 77. Dr. Kotzé is currently preparing an edition of the early journals for the Van Riebeeck Society.

as effective as current day modes, was observed by Josiah Tyler at Esidumbini in 1853:

"... a troop of about fifty girls, of ages varying from eight to sixteen, had been performing during the night, the yearly ceremony of *burying their colds*. At this season (November), when colds are more and usually prevalent, I learned that parents are accustomed to enjoin their daughters, the continuance of this ancient practice that of tying cords, made of grass, to their ankles, and marching in a body to some distant spot, where they bury the cords, amid shouting and dancing. They think, or pretend to think, that by so doing, they will secure exemption from colds and coughs for an entire year."³⁰

The educational policies of the mission and the Government came together in mid-century in deciding questions which would affect the development of the regions. One of the issues, teaching English to the African, had been under discussion ever since the missionaries arrived in Cape Town and visited Dr. Philip's Infant Schools where English was taught to the very young.³¹ The Board in Boston, however, had had a bad experience with the effects of such a policy elsewhere and Secretary Anderson in particular was strongly opposed to its adoption in South Africa.³² The matter came to a head in the 1860s when the mission in a lengthy report explained its own position. English was fast becoming the language of the colony and, since there was no body of literature in Zulu already, its use would obviate the time-taking work of translation and provide a key to the knowledge already available in text books. For these reasons the mission felt the English language should be offered at least the most apt pupils and thereby qualify the mission to receive educational grants from the Government of Natal which had been empowered to spend £5,000 annually for the improvement of the African since its creation as a Crown Colony.³³

In the other educational issue, a new emphasis upon manual training, the Government again found a willing and active co-operation within the American Board Zulu mission. The missionaries were not unaware of the

³⁰ Tyler to Anderson, Esidumbini, November 7, 1853, ABC:15.4 v.5. no. 191.

³¹ It was at this time that Thomas Babington Macaulay in his reform of the educational system of India (1834-1836) introduced the medium of the English language on the grounds that it opened the doors to Western scientific knowledge.

³² Anderson to the South African Mission, February 1, 1850, ABC:2.1.1 v.12. *Foreign Letters*, 1849-1850, p. 283. "I ought to add, that the Committee (the Prudential Committee) as at present advised, would regard it as a misuse of funds to make the English language an object of study in your mission. They see no more reason for teaching English to Zulu pupils, than there was for teaching it to pupils at the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), where it was found to work injuriously."

³³ Report of Committee to Reply to that part of Dr. Anderson's letter of December 24, 1864 which relates to Schools in the Zulu Mission. Adopted June 3, 1865, Amanzimtoti ABC:15.4 v.6. no. 42. The mission had been watching with interest the Government's disposition of its annual allowance for the improvement of the African. Aldin Grout to Anderson, Umvoti, October 24, 1859, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 254.

labour shortage in Natal and with this was coupled their belief, out of their Protestant Evangelical background, that work was important for self-respect on which could be built a solid foundation for Christian faith. Amanzimtoti Institute led other schools in the introduction of a manual training teacher and Government recognised such efforts by a policy of awarding larger grants-in-aid to those schools where industrial trades were taught.³⁴

Local opposition to the American missionaries in Natal was closely allied with local opposition to a Reserves policy and the demand for labour from the African. At public meetings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg in the early weeks of 1852, the American missionaries were criticised as "well meaning men" but

"misguided, and visionary, endeavouring to christianise before civilising the natives, which was beginning at the wrong end . . ." ³⁵

Better relations with the local Christian community were not slow in developing, however, and soon American missionaries were preaching from local pulpits and attending church dedication ceremonies. Good fellowship with the Dutch Reformed Church once administered by Daniel Lindley was reaffirmed during the time of the American Civil War when retrenchment was disrupting the mission's work:

"Having with great sympathy learned of the several trials, by which the Board of American Missionaries in Natal have been lately afflicted, the Ladies of the Dutch Ref. Church of Maritzburg take the liberty of offering a small donation of £10, being part of the product of a Bazaar held for the Support of Missionary purposes." ³⁶

The arrival of Bishop Colenso with ten missionaries and several female assistants was marked in 1855 by the publishing of a translation of *Matthew*, made by Dr. Adams, and a Zulu-English Dictionary, prepared by the American Board but copied by a Mr. Perin, neither with any credit given or permission asked.³⁷ Despite this omission, of which the Bishop may not have been aware, and the polygamy controversy ignited by him in stating views more permissive or liberal than his fellow missionaries had advocated, an American Board missionary could pronounce in 1881:

"I am heartily glad the natives have a courageous champion, though he may not always be wise." ³⁸

³⁴ H. M. Bridgman to Judson Smith, Umsumbe, August 29, 1888, ABC:15.4 v.9. no. 178. The desire to increase industrial training is made explicit at the very beginning of the new mission to Gazaland (Southern Rhodesia) at this time. "Why should Industrial Agencies be employed in the Evangelisation of Gazaland." Dr. Wm. L. Thompson, received in Boston January 10, 1893, ABC:15.4 v.19. no. 58.

³⁵ Aldin Grout to Rufus Anderson, Umvoti, January 31, 1852, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 204.

³⁶ Copy of letter from P. Huet to Wm. Ireland, P.M.burg, September 23, 1862, ABC:15.4 v.7. no. 8.

³⁷ Seth B. Stone to Anderson, Umvoti, June 20, 1855, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 54.

³⁸ David Rood to J. O. Means, Groutville, May 16, 1881, ABC:15.4 v.11 no. 198.

The custom of *Uku-lobola*, or the giving of cattle when taking a girl in marriage, created much more concern among the younger American missionaries than men like Lindley and Grout thought it deserved.³⁹ An amusing sidelight on the matter is contained in a letter written in November, 1869:

"Last month will be long remembered by the people of Natal as a time of 'marrying and giving in marriage.' The new Native Marriage Law (limiting the number of cattle to twelve) was published in September and was to come in force November 1st. This created no little stir among the natives . . . All who had daughters, sisters, or female cousins to dispose of, were anxious to sell [*sic*] them before the 1st that they might obtain as many cattle as possible."⁴⁰

With the discovery of diamonds and gold, an exodus of African workers from farms to city created problems of rapid urbanisation in such cities as Durban and Johannesburg. As early as 1889 a committee was appointed by the mission "to consider the best plan and to take steps to commence mission work among the native people in and about the City of Durban."⁴¹ Natal African Christians who went to Johannesburg to work on the Rand in 1891 called upon the mission the next year to furnish them with a preacher.⁴² Such was the beginning of "city-centre" work which announced a new way of life as well as a new century. The uprooted African, often far from home,⁴³ and unaccustomed to city life, was in great need of guidance. What developed under mission sponsorship were recreation centres out of which grew such groups as the Path Finders, prison work, and visits to "Locations" where the African lived.

Increase in urban growth brought increase in racial tensions, already discussed in the rise of Ethiopianism. Dr. J. B. McCord writes in 1904 describing the first meeting of the Natal Native Reform League in Durban, organised by men anxious to remind the African of his "place" in the community. Dr. McCord joined the group in the hope that he might convince its members that sound solutions lay in constructive activity, not destructive measures.⁴⁴ When the Durban Town Council was considering plans of assigning Africans to "Locations" within the city, Frederick B. Bridgman,

³⁹ Dr. Edwin Smith, *op. cit.* pp. 391-396 deals with the matter in detail.

⁴⁰ Andrew Abraham to N. G. Clark, Mapumulo, November, 1869, ABC:15.4 v.6. no. 151.

⁴¹ S. C. Pixley to Judson Smith, Lindley M.S., April 7, 1891, ABC:15.4 v.17. no. 117

⁴² H. D. Goodenough to Judson Smith, Groutville, January 16, 1892, ABC:15.4 v.16. no. 38.

⁴³ A familiar complaint in Southern Rhodesia was that before boys acquired an adequate education they fled to the Rand where they could earn more money. Wm. L. Thompson to Enoch Bell, Mt. Silinda, August 10, 1912, ABC:15.4 v.34. no. 111.

⁴⁴ J. B. McCord to Judson Smith, Durban, December 2, 1904, ABC:15.4 v.22. no. 94.A.

that year (1909) president of the local Church Council,⁴⁵ demonstrated a constructive approach by investigating such places in neighbouring areas and championing an effort to make them "respectable" rather than "hellish" in Natal.⁴⁶

Agricultural training for the African in the twentieth century, a mission programme of special instruction begun in 1919 became the concern of the Government six years later. The latter provided salaries for African youths trained in modern techniques of agriculture so that they might go among their people in the countryside as teachers. The cities were a constant drain of vigorous labour leaving the less enterprising and often less educated to cope with the soil.⁴⁷

IV Economic

A continuous need for labour has been an important factor in South Africa's economic growth. The missionaries repeatedly reported local opposition to the Government's Reserve policy which stated bluntly that the less good land be given the African, the greater the impetus to fulfil some of Natal's labour needs.⁴⁸ Local newspapers in the 1850s advocated a system of bondage to force the African to work for the colonists, while a number of Europeans favoured the importation of convicts, bringing soldiers and thereby money to the economy.⁴⁹ The Native Squatters Bill of 1911 which proposed to tax African males of 18 years or more who lived on private or Crown lands, unless employed as servants to the landlord, was yet another attempt to supplement the available labour for supply.⁵⁰

Crop experimentation to establish the best source of economic income in Natal led to a number of adventures. J. C. Bryant reports in 1850 that initial experiments with growing cotton had proved fairly successful and two or three companies had been formed which bought up large tracts of land and dispatched agents to Germany and England for colonists. Two hundred came from Germany and several hundred from England, Scotland and Ireland, but subsequent crops failed to prove profitable.⁵¹ A sugar mill was established under direct Government control on a part of the Umvoti

⁴⁵ "embracing all European Churches except Anglican . . ." F. B. Bridgman to James L. Barton, Durban, October 30, 1909, ABC:15.4 v.24. no. 172.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ The Southern Rhodesian mission, faced with recurring famines in that region also acquired an agricultural expert to help develop better crop production.

⁴⁸ For example, Bryant to Anderson, Umsunduzi, March 6, 1850, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 141; Aldin Grout to Anderson, Umvoti, July 1, 1852, ABC:15.4 v.4. no. 206. Southern Rhodesia was not exempt from such labour questions: See H. J. Gilson to Judson Smith, Mt. Silinda, September 30, 1897, ABC:15.4 v.20. no. 40.

⁴⁹ Lewis Grout to Rufus Anderson, Umsunduzi, December 3, 1852, ABC:15.4 v.5. no. 65.

⁵⁰ Mission and Reserve lands were exempt, but a large percentage of the population in each section of the Union was involved.

⁵¹ Bryant to Anderson, Umsunduzi, March 6, 1850, *op. cit.*

Reserve under Lieut. Governor John Scott in 1860, out of the £5,000 Reserve Fund. An agent was appointed to run it and the profits were to go to the mission station there.⁵² The generous Mr. Scott also gave Umtwalume Station a Portable Steam Engine of 8 horse power, made by *Taxford & Sons* of Boston, England, and suitable, it was announced, for both grinding corn and ginning cotton among other uses.⁵³

The discovery of gold in South Africa changed the economic outlook considerably; although perhaps not as profoundly in Natal as in the Transvaal. In 1868 Aldin Grout speaks of small quantities of gold being discovered along the boundaries of one of the mission stations,⁵⁴ but nothing comes of it.

The move to the cities with the development of gold mines on the Rand and concurrent industrialisation elsewhere brought not only a concentration of labourers but a growth of labour discontent. With the return to their homes of most of the Indian coolie labour imported after the Boer War, the situation worsened. The white labourers in the mines in Johannesburg struck in 1913 and events were anxiously watched for fear the African might follow suit to express his discontent.⁵⁵ Strikes, boycotts and passive resistance were the signs of increasing labour unrest and the African dislike of such legislation as the Pass laws.⁵⁶

These selections are but a few of the many items illustrative of South African history to be found among the American Board archives in Houghton Library. They represent a rich source as yet unmined.

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Cambridge, Mass.

NOTE ON DR. STANGER'S MAP OF NATAL, 1848

"In order to bring about [the] desired centralization of the [Zulu] refugees, and to divide Natal into separate districts of moderate size for executive purposes, a Commission was appointed, in the first instance for the purpose of suggesting means and sites for the location of the Zulus, etc., and when this Committee¹ had reported at length [on 30 March 1847] it became

⁵² Aldin Grout to Anderson, Umvoti, August 14, 1860, ABC:15.4 v.6. no. 257.

⁵³ H. A. Wilder to Anderson, Umtwalume Annual Report for 1861 & 1862, ABC:15.4 v.6. no. 50.

⁵⁴ Aldin Grout to N. G. Clark, Umvoti, October 17, 1868, ABC:15.4 v.6 no. 311.

⁵⁵ F. B. Bridgman to J. L. Barton, Malvern, July 5, 1913, ABC:15.4 v.30. no. 141.

⁵⁶ General Letter, Adams M.S., July 31, 1919, ABC:15.4 v.29. no. 214.

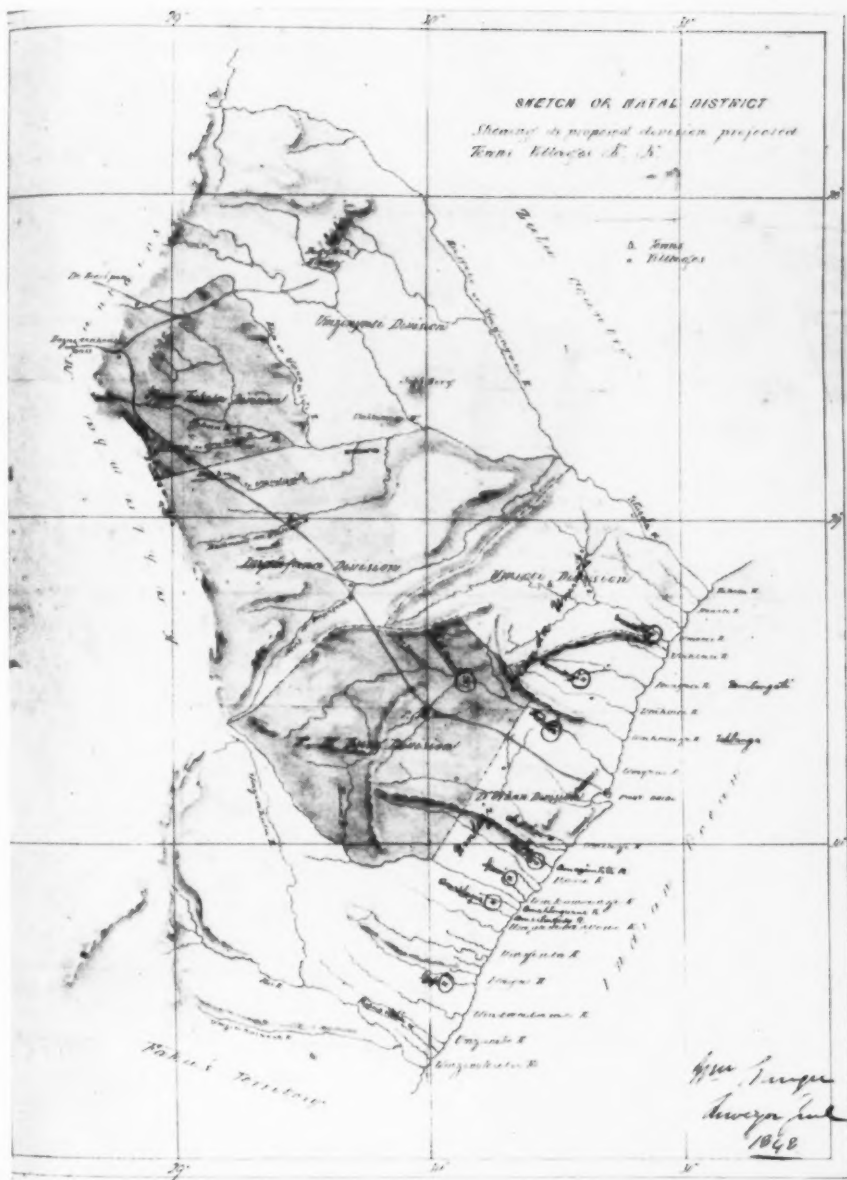
¹ Wm. Stanger, Theophilus Shepstone, Lt. C. J. Gibb, Dr. Newton Adams and Rev. Daniel Lindley. See E. W. Smith, *The life and times of Daniel Lindley*, 1801-80. London, Epworth Press, 1949, Chapter VIII and references quoted there.

necessary, in order to carry into practical effect their suggestions, to subdivide the Colony; and for this purpose a less numerous Committee was appointed,² who furnished the following Report to the Executive at the close of [1847] . . ."³ (J. C. Byrne, *Emigrant's guide to Port Natal*. London, Effingham Wilson, 1848, pp. 24ff. Byrne prints the Report in full, together with extracts from an official despatch by the Surveyor-General, Dr. Stanger, on the geography of Natal and on his map).

The map here reproduced from the archives of the American Board for Foreign Missions is an early draft of the map subsequently lithographed and reproduced in Byrne's pamphlet (as a frontispiece) and also, with the Report referred to above, in Francis Collison's *Advice to emigrants: a few observations on Natal* (London, Collins, 1848). The present draft has been annotated to show the location of existing and proposed mission stations in this area. [Ed.]

² Stanger, Shepstone & Gibb.

³ Government notice, 12 January 1848.



Courtesy of American Board for Foreign Missions
MAP OF NATAL BY DR. WM. STANGER, 1848.

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Yates, J. H. African angler's argosy; photographs and sketches by the author. [Jobg.], C.N.A., 1956. [viii], 167 p. front., illus., pls., diagrs. 21½cm. 15/-. (799.12)

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

Sinclair, Francis Duncan. Lovers and hermits: [poems]. C.T., Balkema, [1956]. [v], 7-76 p. 19cm. 10/6. (821)

Swanson, Donald. Highveld, lowveld and jungle: Murder in the game reserve, Drought, Congo crack-up. [Jobg.], C.N.A., [1957]. [viii], 9-187 p. 18cm. (Dassie book). 2/6. (823)

**AFRIKAANSE LETTERKUNDE
(romans uitgesluit)**

De Villiers, Cornelius Gerhardus Stephanus. Klein vaderland: verdere sketse en verhalde uit die Overberg; (. . . versameling gemaak deur Ernst van Heerden). Kpstad., Balkema, 1956. [v], 7-101 p. front.(port.). 21cm. 12/6. (839.364)

Krige, Uys. Die goue kring: 'n legende in vier bedrywe; (tekening deur François Krige). Kpstad., Balkema, 1956. [iv], 5-129 p. illus. 22cm. 15/-. (839.362)

Van der Merwe, Jacobus Nel. Bloedrivier is breed: [gedigte]. (Roodepoort, die Skrywer, Posbus 132, 1956). [i], 3-27 p. 22cm. (839.361)

Weiss, Hymne. Die towertapyt: essays. Stellenbosch, Universiteitsuitgewers en -boekhandelaars, 1956. [v], 7-115 p. 19½cm. (839.364)

AFRIKAANSE ROMANS
(839.363 tensy anders aangedui)

Beukes, Dricky. Antwoord van 'n geslag. [Jobg.], Voortrekkerpers, [1956]. [iv], 5-195 p. 18cm. 11/-.

— Die onbekende verpleegster. Kpstad., Tafelberg-uitgewers, 1957. [iv], 5-222 p. 18cm. 11/6.

Bruwer, J. Die bul van Emvayeni. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, (1956). [v], 104 p. 18cm.

Bosman, Eunice. Gister se liefde. Pretoria, Keurbiblioteek, 1957. [iv], 5-208 p. 18cm.
Cordier, Kobus. Rebelle staan pal. Jobg., Sebra uitgewers, [1956]. [iv], 5-128 p. 18cm. 3/-.

Du Preez, André. Voete van klei. Jobg., Sebra-uitgewers, [1956]. [v], 6-128 p. 18cm. 3/-.

Fouche, Meiring. Sahara-avontuur [reeks] no. 6, 7. Jobg., Pronkboeke, 1957. 2 v. 18cm. 3/-.

Henning, Nan. Alpe-krokus. Jobg., Dagbreek-boekhandel, [1956]. [iv], 5-208 p. 17½cm. 11/6.

Omslagstitel: „Waar die alpe-krokus blom”.
Herman, Bart. Moord met Mardi Gras. Jobg., Sebra uitgewers, [1956]. [iv], 5-128 p. 18cm. 3/-.

Kruger, Susan. Ligte wat immer wink. Kpstad., Tafelberg-uitgewers, 1957. [iv], 5-208 p. 18cm. 11/6.

— Slingerpaai. Jobg., Dagbreek-boekhandel, [1957]. [iii], 5-208 p. 17½cm. 11/6.

Le Roux, Braam. Die een wat laaste lag. Kpstad., Tafelberg-uitgewers, 1957. [vi], 7-220 p. 18cm. 11/6.

— Swart Luiperd reeks no.35. Jobg., Goeie Hoop uitgewers, 1957. [v], 7-109 p. 17½cm. 3/-.

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Malan, Melt. Trekkersnood. Jobg., Sebra-uitgewers, [1956]. [iv], 5-128 p. 18cm. 3/-.

Preston, Mark. Die blom van Bloemfontein. (Jobg., Dagbreek-boekkring), [1957]. [iii], 5-208 p. 17½cm. 11/6.

— Die goue anker. (Jobg., Voortrekkerpers, 1957). [iii], 5-214 p. 17½cm.

Ooslander, N. Sorg vir jou sustertjie. Kpstad., Uitgewery Culemborg, 1957. [vi], 7-142 p. front. 18cm. 8/6.

Hongerye, 1956.

Radlof, Gerrie. Die versteekte stat. Kpstad., Pionierboeke, 1956. [v], 7-110 p. 18cm. (Ramala-reeks no.8). 3/-.

Rousseau, Leon Gerdener. Fritz Deelman en die swart eiland. Kpstad., Nasionale boekhandel, 1956. [iii], 142 p. 21cm. 10/-.

Roux, Sophia Jacoba Elizabeth [i.e. Mev. R. van der Riet] Onbesonne hart; deur Sophie Roux. Pretoria, Keurbiblioteek, 1957. [iv], 5-223 p. 18cm.

Smuts, Margie. Erflas. Pretoria, Keurbiblioteek, 1957. [vii], 9-223 p. 18cm. (Die eike romans). 10/6.

Vermaas, H. J. Die reus van Doringberg. Kpstad., Nasionale boekhandel, 1956. [iii]. 175 p. illus. 18cm. 10/6.

GREEK LITERATURE
GRIEKSE LETTERKUNDE

Haarhoff, Theodorus Johannes. Vergil, prophet of peace, with some reference to Dante. (Sanderstead, Surrey, Virgil society, 1956). 16 p. 21cm. (873.1)

BIOGRAPHIES
LEWENSBEKRYWINGS
(920)

Burnham, George. Die wêreld is sy preekstoel: die verhaal van dr. Billy Graham; (in Afrikaans verwerk deur Berta Smit). Kpstad., Naweekepos-uitgewers, 1957. [xvi], 17-144 p. 21cm. 14/6.

Lighton, Conrad. Arthur Elliott: a memoir of the man and the story of his photographic collection. C.T., Balkema, 1956. [vi], 7-56 p. front.(col.), 28 pls., ports. 24cm. 21/-.

Pellissier, Samuel Henri. Jean Pierre Pellissier van Bethulie: 'n volledige lewensbeskrywing van een van die eerste Franse Protestantse sendelinge . . . asook 'n weergawe van . . . veranderinge wat in die suidelike Vrystaat tussen . . . 1826 en 1900 plaasgevind het. Pretoria, van Schaik, 1956.

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Pontifical Association for the Propagation of the Faith. Pius XII—father of the missions. Pretoria, the Association, (1956). [iii], 4-24 p. front.(port.), illus., ports. 22cm.

HISTORY & TRAVEL

GESKIEDENIS en REISBESKRYWINGS

Central African Archives. A guide to the public records of Southern Rhodesia under the regime of the British South African company 1890-1923. C.T., Central African archives in association with Longmans, 1956. xxxviii, 282 p. front.(col.), pls., ports., facsim. 28cm. 70/-.

(968.91)

Davey, Arthur Maidens. The siege of Pretoria 1880-1881. (*In Union of South Africa. Archives.* Archives yearbook of South African history, 1956(I). pp.265-316.) (968)

Duvenage, Gert Diederik Jacobus. Willem Hendrik Jacobsz se rol in die onafhanklikheid- en eenheidstrewa van die Voortrekkers op die Hoëveld, 1847-1852. (*In Unie van Suid-Afrika. Argief.* Argief jaarboek vir Suid-Afrikaanse geskiedenis, 1956(I). pp. 159-264[3]. maps.) (968)

Oberholster, Jan Andries Stephanus. 'n Eeu van Gods genade: Dordrecht, 1857-1957. (Kpstad.), Kerkraad van die Ned. Geref. kerk, [1957]. xx, 212 p. front., illus., pl., ports. 21½cm. (968.77)

Patterson, Sheila. The last trek: a study of the Boer people and the Afrikaner people. London, Routledge, (1957). viii[i], 3-336 p. 21½cm. 35/-.

(968)

Pearse, Geoffrey Eastcott. The Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1833: an account of its buildings and the life of its people. Pretoria, van Schaik, 1956. [v], 6-166 p. front., illus., pls., maps, plans. 25½cm. 50/-.

(968.702)

Van Rensburg, Hans. Their paths crossed mine: memoirs of the Commandant-general of the Ossewa-Brandwag. [Jobg.], C.N.A., 1956. xi, 279 p. front.(port.), illus. (incl. ports.). 21½cm. 25/-.

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Wagener, Frederick Johannes. ed. Rondebosch down the years, 1657-1957. Rondebosch, (Rondebosch down the years brochure committee, P.O. Box 25), 1957.

iv, 47 p. front. (col.), pls., maps(1 fold.). 24½cm. 5/-.

(968.712)

Wilde, Richard H. Joseph Chamberlain and the South African republic 1895-1899: a study in the formulation of imperial policy. (*In Union of South Africa. Archives.* Archives year book for South African history, 1956(I). pp. xiv, 157[4] front.(map)). (968)

BOOKS FOR YOUTH

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Afrikaanse Pers-boekhandel. Storietyd, Sub. A, nr.17, 20, 22-7. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, 1956. 8 v. illus. 24cm. (839.363)

— Storietyd, sub.B. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, [1956]. 9v. illus. 23½cm. (839.363)

— Storietyd, std. II, nr.31-9. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, [1956]. 9v. illus. 21cm. (839.363)

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— Storietyd, std.IV. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, 1956. 10 v. illus. 21cm. (839.363)

Boland, Suzanne. Kaptein Pat . . . (uit Frans vertaal deur Stella Neethling). Kpstad., Balkema, [1956]. [ii], 3-31 p. pls.(col.). 27cm. 12/6.

(839.363)

Clinton, Iris. Ridge of destiny [Johannesburg]. London, Edinburgh house press, 1956. [vii], 9-89 p. illus. 18½cm. 4/-.

(823)

Conradie, Ben. Daar is rugby in sy bloed. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, [1956]. [iii], 102 p. 18cm. (839.363)

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Dirks, Cor. Khoer die musketier. [Jobg.]. Voortrekkerpers, [1956]. [v], 7-170 p. 18cm. 8/-.

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Dreany, E. Joseph. Die kind se boek oor perde; in Afrikaans vertaal deur Jocelyn de Bruyn. Londen, Publicity products bpk., [1956]. [28] p. illus. (some col.). 26cm.

(636.1)

- Jordaan, Johann.** Indoena. (Jobg., Voo-trekpers), [1956]. [v], 7-134 p. 17½cm. 8/-. (839.363)
Kuhn, Christoffel Hermanus [Mikro pseud.]. Die kleingeld-kommando. Pretoria, van Schaik, 1956. [viii], 9-124 p. 20cm. (839.363)
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- 5-6. Jobg., Afrikaanse pers-boekhandel, 1957. 4 v. 18cm. 7/-. (839.363)
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SOUTH AFRICAN PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

Supplementing the Handlist of South African Periodicals received under the Copyright Act, current in December 1951 (Grey Bibliography No. 5).

NEW PERIODICALS RECEIVED (to 1 May 1957) (Including old ones received for the first time)

Acosa News; a review of Aluminium in Southern Africa. Aluminium Co. of South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 74, Pietermaritzburg. [v.1, no.1], Feb. 1957. Irreg.
Al-munauwir; official organ of the Moslem Teachers' Association of South Africa. Editor, "Shalimar", Borden St., Rondebosch. v.1, no.1, June 1953-v.1, no.3, March 1955. Temporarily suspended.

Irreg.

Cape Town Photographic Society. Syllabus. The Society, P.O. Box 2431, Cape Town. Oct. 1956- . M.

Education League. News Review. The League, c/o Dr. W. Hesse, Dept. of German, Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. No.1, 15th May 1949. Irreg.

Film World; South Africa's Own Film Magazine. Film World Publications (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 6783, Johannesburg. 2/- p.c., 25/- p.a. v.1, no.1, April 1957. M.

Goeie Nuus; die tydskrif met 'n boodskap. Mnr. J. During, Posbus 1323, Kaapstad. v.6, no.3, Spring 1956. Q.

Good News; the magazine with a message. Mr. J. During, P.O. Box 1323, Cape Town. v.6, no.1, Autumn 1956. Q.

Heraldry Society of Southern Africa. Newsletter. The Society, P.O. Box 665, Cape Town. no.1, 15th March 1954. Irreg.

Methodist Church of South Africa (Rosebank Circuit). Quarterly preaching plans.

Rev. C. K. Storey, Methodist Manse, Barry Ave., Rosebank. Aug./Oct. 1956. Q.
Mining and Industrial Review incorporating South African Mining Review & Mining and Industrial Magazine of South Africa. Lawrence H. Tearle & Co., P.O. Box 2259, Johannesburg. £1.1.0. p.a. v.101, no.1, Jan. 1957. M.

Mosupa-Tsela. Hermannsburg Mission Press, P.O. Moorleigh, Natal. v.29, no.1 (331), Jan. 1953. M.

Ons Wild. Genootskap tot beskerming van die wilde dierlewe van Suid-Afrika, Posbus 1398, Johannesburg. 2/6 p.c. v.1, no.1, Dec. 1956. Q.

Path to God realisation. Divine Life Society of South Africa, 83-5 Albert St., Durban. v.1, no.1, May 1950. M.

Purple Renoster, The; S.A. literary quarterly. Editor, 87 Roberts Ave., Kensington, Johannesburg. 3/6 p.c. No.1, Sept. 1956. Q.
Rehabilitation in South Africa/Rehabilitasie in Suid-Afrika. South African Rehabilitation Council, Private Bag 117. Pretoria. Free. v.1, no.1, March 1957. Q.

South African Cancer Bulletin/Suid-Afrikaanse Kankerbulletin. National Cancer Association of South Africa, P.O. Box 1010, Johannesburg. v.1, no.1, Jan./Mar. 1957. Q.
South African Christian Citizen (supplement to the "Methodist Newsletter"). Christian Citizenship Dept. of the Methodist Church

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of South Africa, 142 Church St., Turffontein, Johannesburg. no.1, April 1957. M.
South African Sports Mirror. C.N.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 9, Cape Town. 6d p.c. [v.1, no.1] 29th March 1957. W.
South African Sugar Association Experiment Station. Bulletin. Mount Edgecombe. no.1, Dec. 1956. Bim.
Sudan Witness. Sudan Interior Mission, P.O. Box 3017, Cape Town. v.2, no.1, Jan./Feb. 1952. Bim.
Unitas; magazine for the worker/tydskrif vir die werker. Unity Publications (Pty.)

Ltd. 31, Pritchard St., Johannesburg. 1/- p.c. [v.1, no.1] March 1957. M.
Veteranties; the official organ of the Veteran Car Club of South Africa. The Club, P.O. Box 1651, Durban. 1/6 p.c. (free to members). v.4, no.1, Oct./Nov. 1956. Vols. 1-3 were roneoed. Irreg.
Wamba wa vana. Via Afrika-Boekhandel. Posbus 1097, Bloemfontein. v.1, no.1, Jan. 1957. M.
Weiding. Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk van Afrika. Ds. J. D. Storm, Posbus 44, Bronkhorstspuit. v.1, no.1, Feb. 1952. M.

CEASED PUBLICATION

(Issue noted is last that appeared)

Dancing. v.1, no.8, June 1956.
Discussion. v.1, no.6, Dec. 1952.

South African Hardware Trades, Paints & Tools. v.4, no.3, June 1956.

CHANGES OF TITLE, ADDRESS, INCORPORATIONS, ETC.

African Market is now published by Godfrey-Alan Publishing Co., P.O. Box 2434, Durban.

Diamond News & the South African Watchmaker & Jeweller became:

Diamond News. Published back-to-back with: **South African Jeweller** with v.20, no.5, Feb. 1957.

Mining and Industrial Magazine of South Africa was incorporated in:

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South African Mining Review was incorporated in:

Mining and Industrial Review with the issue for Jan. 1957.

Springbok News became monthly with no. 108, 15th Jan. 1957.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS/STAATSUITGAWES

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English edition [iii], 26 p.

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U.G.-1. Begrotings van die uitgawes wat uit inkomsterekening gedurende die jaar wat op 31 Maart 1958 eindig bestry moet word (met uitsondering van Spoorweë- en hawensadministrasie). Parow, K.P., Cape Times, 1957. xiv, 279 p. tables. 32½cm. (Eerste druk). 10/6.
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